

THE FIXED POINT PROPERTY IN DIRECT SUMS AND MODULUS $R(a, X)$

ANDRZEJ WIŚNICKI

ABSTRACT. We show that the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm has the weak fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings whenever $M(X_i) > 1$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$. In particular, $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ enjoys the fixed point property if Banach spaces X_i are uniformly nonsquare. This combined with the earlier results gives a definitive answer for $r = 2$: the direct sum $X_1 \oplus_\psi X_2$ of uniformly nonsquare spaces with any monotone norm has FPP. Our results are extended for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in the intermediate sense.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Banach space X is said to have the fixed point property (FPP, for short) if every nonexpansive mapping $T : C \rightarrow C$, i.e.,

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|, \quad x, y \in C,$$

acting on a (nonempty) bounded closed and convex subset C of X has a fixed point. A Banach space X is said to have the weak fixed point property (WFPP, for short) if we additionally assume that C is weakly compact. The fixed point theorem of W. A. Kirk [22] asserts that every Banach space with weak normal structure has WFPP. Recall that a Banach space X has weak normal structure if $r(C) < \text{diam } C$ for all weakly compact convex subsets C of X consisting of more than one point, where $r(C) = \inf_{x \in C} \sup_{y \in C} \|x - y\|$ is the Chebyshev radius of C . For more information regarding metric fixed point theory we refer the reader to [1, 14, 15].

The permanence properties of normal structure and other conditions which guarantee the fixed point property under the direct sum operation has been studied extensively since the 1968 Belluce–Kirk–Steiner theorem [3], which states that a direct sum of two Banach spaces with normal structure, endowed with the maximum norm, also has normal structure. Nowadays, there exist many results concerning permanence properties of conditions which imply normal structure (see [8] for a survey). However, the problem is more difficult if at least one of spaces lacks weak normal structure (see [31] and references therein) and it is quite well understood only for nonexpansive mappings defined on rectangles $C_1 \times C_2$ (see [23, 24]).

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It was recently proved in [31] that if a Banach space X has WFPP and Y has the generalized Gossez-Lami Dozo property (which is a slightly stronger property than weak normal structure) or is uniformly convex in every direction, then the direct sum $X \oplus Y$ with a strictly monotone norm has WFPP. The present paper is concerned with direct sums $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ of Banach spaces with $M(X_i) > 1$ (see Section 2 for the definitions of a ψ -direct sum, $M(X)$ and $R(a, X)$). Dhompongsa, Kaewcharoen and Kaewkhao [7] proved that $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ has WFPP whenever $M(X_i) > 1$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$ and $\psi \in \Psi_r$ is strictly convex. Kato and Tamura [20] proved that if $\psi \neq \psi_1$ then $R(X_1 \oplus_\psi X_2) < 2$ iff $R(X_1) < 2$ and $R(X_2) < 2$. Subsequently, Kato and Tamura [21] showed that $R(a, (X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\infty) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} R(a, X_i)$ and, consequently, $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\infty$ has WFPP whenever $M(X_i) > 1$ for each i .

In this paper we show that $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ has WFPP if $M(X_i) > 1$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$ and the norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ is strictly monotone. In particular, $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ has FPP if Banach spaces X_i are uniformly nonsquare and $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ is strictly monotone. This combined with the aforementioned results gives a definitive answer for $r = 2$: the direct sum $X_1 \oplus_\psi X_2$ of uniformly nonsquare spaces with any monotone norm has the fixed point property. Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 extend our results for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in the intermediate sense.

2. PRELIMINARIES

The modulus $R(a, X)$ of a Banach space X was defined by Domínguez Benavides [9] as a generalization of the coefficient $R(X)$ introduced by García Falset [11]. Recall that, for a given $a \geq 0$,

$$R(a, X) = \sup \{ \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n + x\| \},$$

where the supremum is taken over all $x \in X$ with $\|x\| \leq a$ and all weakly null sequences in the unit ball B_X such that

$$D[(x_n)] = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x_m\| \leq 1.$$

Define

$$M(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{1+a}{R(a, X)} : a \geq 0 \right\}.$$

Then the condition $M(X) > 1$ implies that X has the weak fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings (see [9]). We shall need the following characterisation of $M(X)$ proved in [5, Lemma 4.3] (see also [12, Corollary 4.3]).

Lemma 2.1. *Let X be a Banach space. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (a) $M(X) > 1$,
- (b) there exists $a > 0$ such that $R(a, X) < 1 + a$,
- (c) for every $a > 0$, $R(a, X) < 1 + a$.

Let us now recall terminology concerning direct sums. A norm $\|\cdot\|$ on \mathbb{R}^n is said to be monotone if

$$\|(x_1, \dots, x_n)\| \leq \|(y_1, \dots, y_n)\|$$

whenever $|x_1| \leq |y_1|, \dots, |x_n| \leq |y_n|$. A norm $\|\cdot\|$ is said to be strictly monotone if

$$\|(x_1, \dots, x_n)\| < \|(y_1, \dots, y_n)\|$$

whenever $|x_i| \leq |y_i|$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $|x_{i_0}| < |y_{i_0}|$ for some i_0 . It is easy to see that ℓ_p^n -norms, $1 \leq p < \infty$, are strictly monotone. A norm $\|\cdot\|$ on \mathbb{R}^n is said to be absolute if

$$\|(x_1, \dots, x_n)\| = \|(|x_1|, \dots, |x_n|)\|$$

for every $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. It is well known (see [2]) that a norm is absolute iff it is monotone.

We will assume that the norm is normalized, i.e.,

$$\|(1, 0, \dots, 0)\| = \dots = \|(0, \dots, 0, 1)\| = 1.$$

Bonsal and Duncan [6] showed that the set of all absolute and normalized norms on \mathbb{R}^2 (\mathbb{C}^2) is in one-to-one correspondence with the set Ψ of all continuous convex functions on $[0, 1]$ satisfying $\psi(0) = \psi(1) = 1$ and $\max\{1-t, t\} \leq \psi(t) \leq 1$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, where the correspondence is given by

$$\psi(t) = \|(1-t, t)\|, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1. \quad (1)$$

Conversely, for any $\psi \in \Psi$ define

$$\|(x_1, x_2)\|_\psi = (|x_1| + |x_2|)\psi(|x_2| / |x_1| + |x_2|)$$

for $(x_1, x_2) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\|(0, 0)\|_\psi = 0$. Then $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ is an absolute and normalized norm which satisfies (1) (see [6, 26]). For example, the ℓ_p^2 -norms correspond to the functions

$$\psi_p(t) = \begin{cases} ((1-t)^p + t^p)^{1/p} & \text{if } 1 \leq p < \infty, \\ \max\{1-t, t\} & \text{if } p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

It was proved in [29, Corollary 3] that a norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ in \mathbb{R}^2 is normalized and strictly monotone iff

$$\psi(t) > \psi_\infty(t)$$

for all $0 < t < 1$.

Saito, Kato and Takahashi [27] generalized the result of [6] to the n -dimensional case. Let

$$\Delta_n = \{(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} : s_1 + \dots + s_{n-1} \leq 1, s_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

and denote by Ψ_n the set of all continuous convex functions on Δ_n which satisfy the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(1, 0, \dots, 0) &= \psi(0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = \dots = \psi(0, \dots, 0, 1) = 1, \\
\psi(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}) &\geq (s_1 + \dots + s_{n-1})\psi\left(\frac{s_1}{s_1 + \dots + s_{n-1}}, \dots, \frac{s_{n-1}}{s_1 + \dots + s_{n-1}}\right), \\
\psi(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}) &\geq (1 - s_1)\psi\left(0, \frac{s_2}{1 - s_1}, \dots, \frac{s_{n-1}}{1 - s_1}\right), \\
&\vdots \\
\psi(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}) &\geq (1 - s_{n-1})\psi\left(\frac{s_1}{1 - s_{n-1}}, \dots, \frac{s_{n-2}}{1 - s_{n-1}}, 0\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Then the set of all absolute and normalized norms on \mathbb{R}^n (\mathbb{C}^n) is in one-to-one correspondence with the set Ψ_n , where the correspondence is given by

$$\psi(s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}) = \left\| \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}\right) \right\|, \quad (s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}) \in \Delta_n, \quad (2)$$

and if $\psi \in \Psi_n$ then

$$\begin{aligned}
\|(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\|_\psi &= (|x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|) \times \\
&\quad \psi\left(\frac{|x_2|}{|x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|}, \dots, \frac{|x_n|}{|x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

defined for $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \neq (0, 0, \dots, 0)$, $\|(0, 0, \dots, 0)\|_\psi = 0$, is an absolute and normalized norm which satisfies (2) (see [27, Theorem 3.4]).

Let X_1, \dots, X_r be Banach spaces and $\psi \in \Psi_r$. Following [29], we shall write $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ for the ψ -direct sum with the norm $\|(x_1, \dots, x_r)\|_\psi = \|(\|x_1\|, \dots, \|x_r\|)\|_\psi$, where $(x_1, \dots, x_r) \in X_1 \times \dots \times X_r$.

3. FIXED POINT THEOREMS

Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping, where C is a nonempty weakly compact convex subset of a Banach space X . By the Kuratowski–Zorn lemma, there exists a minimal (in the sense of inclusion) convex and weakly compact set $K \subset C$ which is invariant under T . Let (x_n) be an approximate fixed point sequence for T in K , i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|Tx_n - x_n\| = 0$. The Goebel–Karlóvitz lemma (see [13, 18]) asserts that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x\| = \text{diam } K$$

for every $x \in K$.

Suppose now that X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r are Banach spaces, $\psi \in \Psi_r$ and $T : K \rightarrow K$ is a nonexpansive mapping acting on a weakly compact convex and minimal invariant subset K of a direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$. Suppose further that $\text{diam } K = 1$ and $(w_n) = ((x_n^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(r)}))$ is an approximate fixed point sequence for T in K weakly converging to $(0, \dots, 0) \in K$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(r)}\| = 0$. The following construction (for $r = 2$) was proposed in [31]. Fix an integer $k \geq 1$ and a sequence (ε_n) in $(0, 1)$. Since $\|Tw_n - w_n\|_\psi$

and $\|x_n^{(r)}\|$ converge to 0, we can choose w_{n_1} in such a way that $\|Tw_{n_1} - w_{n_1}\|_\psi < \varepsilon_1$ and $\|x_{n_1}^{(r)}\| < \varepsilon_1$. Let us put

$$D_1^1 = \{w_{n_1}\}, D_2^1 = \text{conv}(\{w_{n_1}, Tw_{n_1}\}), \dots, D_k^1 = \text{conv}(D_{k-1}^1 \cup T(D_{k-1}^1)).$$

Thus we obtain a family $D_1^1 \subset D_2^1 \subset \dots \subset D_k^1$ of relatively compact convex subsets of K . It follows from the Goebel-Karlovitz lemma and the relative compactness of D_k^1 that there exists $n_2 > n_1$ such that $\|Tw_{n_2} - w_{n_2}\|_\psi < \varepsilon_2$, $\|x_{n_2}^{(r)}\| < \varepsilon_2$ and $\|w_{n_2} - z\|_\psi > 1 - \varepsilon_2$ for all $z \in D_k^1$. Put

$$D_1^2 = \text{conv}(\{w_{n_1}, w_{n_2}\}), \dots, D_k^2 = \text{conv}(D_{k-1}^2 \cup T(D_{k-1}^2)).$$

Again, we can find $n_3 > n_2$ such that $\|Tw_{n_3} - w_{n_3}\|_\psi < \varepsilon_3$, $\|x_{n_3}^{(r)}\| < \varepsilon_3$ and $\|w_{n_3} - z\|_\psi > 1 - \varepsilon_3$ for all $z \in D_k^2$. Put

$$D_1^3 = \text{conv}(\{w_{n_1}, w_{n_2}, w_{n_3}\}), \dots, D_k^3 = \text{conv}(D_{k-1}^3 \cup T(D_{k-1}^3)).$$

Continuing in this fashion, we obtain by induction a subsequence (w_{n_j}) of (w_n) and a family $\{D_j^i\}_{1 \leq j \leq k, i \geq 1}$ of subsets of K such that

- (i) $\|Tw_{n_i} - w_{n_i}\|_\psi < \varepsilon_i$,
- (ii) $\|x_{n_i}^{(r)}\| < \varepsilon_i$,
- (iii) $\|w_{n_i} - z\|_\psi > 1 - \varepsilon_i$ for all $z \in D_k^{i-1}$, (where $D_k^0 = \emptyset$),
- (iv) $D_1^i = \text{conv}(\{w_{n_1}, w_{n_2}, \dots, w_{n_i}\})$,
- (v) $D_{j+1}^i = \text{conv}(D_j^i \cup T(D_j^i))$,

for every $i \geq 1$ and $j = 1, \dots, k-1$ (see [31, Lemma 3.1]).

Furthermore (see [31, Lemma 3.2]), for every $i \geq 1$, $j = 1, \dots, k$ and $u \in D_j^{i+1}$, there exists $z \in D_j^i$ such that

$$\|z - u\|_\psi + \|u - w_{n_{i+1}}\|_\psi \leq \|z - w_{n_{i+1}}\|_\psi + 3(j-1)\varepsilon_{i+1}.$$

We need the following simple observation regarding the set D_k^1 .

Lemma 3.1. *If $u = (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in D_k^1$ then $\|y^{(r)}\| < k\varepsilon_1$.*

Proof. We first show by induction that for every $j \in \{2, \dots, k\}$ and for every $v \in D_j^1$,

$$\|v - w_{n_1}\|_\psi < (j-1)\varepsilon_1. \quad (3)$$

For $j = 2$, $D_2^1 = \text{conv}(\{w_{n_1}, Tw_{n_1}\})$ and the inequality (3) follows from the fact that $\|Tw_{n_1} - w_{n_1}\|_\psi < \varepsilon_1$.

Now fix $j \in \{2, \dots, k-1\}$ and assume that for every $u \in D_j^1$, $\|u - w_{n_1}\|_\psi < (j-1)\varepsilon_1$. Since

$$D_{j+1}^1 = \text{conv}(D_j^1 \cup T(D_j^1)),$$

it is enough to show that $\|v - w_{n_1}\|_\psi < j\varepsilon_1$ for every $v \in T(D_j^1)$. Let $v = Tu$ for some $u \in D_j^1$. Then

$$\|v - w_{n_1}\|_\psi \leq \|Tu - Tw_{n_1}\|_\psi + \|Tw_{n_1} - w_{n_1}\|_\psi \leq \|u - w_{n_1}\|_\psi + \varepsilon_1 < j\varepsilon_1,$$

and the proof of (3) is complete.

Let $w_{n_1} = (x_{n_1}^{(1)}, \dots, x_{n_1}^{(r)})$, $u = (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in D_k^1$. It follows from (3) that

$$\|y^{(r)} - x_{n_1}^{(r)}\| \leq \|u - w_{n_1}\|_\psi < (k-1)\varepsilon_1$$

and consequently, since $\|x_{n_1}^{(r)}\| < \varepsilon_1$, $\|y^{(r)}\| < k\varepsilon_1$. \square

Notice that if the norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ on \mathbb{R}^r is strictly monotone then for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that if $(t^{(1)}, \dots, t^{(r-1)}, t')$, $(t^{(1)}, \dots, t^{(r-1)}, t'')$ belong to the unit ball of $(\mathbb{R}^r, \|\cdot\|_\psi)$ and

$$\|(t^{(1)}, \dots, t^{(r-1)}, t')\|_\psi < \|(t^{(1)}, \dots, t^{(r-1)}, t'')\|_\psi + \delta(\varepsilon),$$

then $|t'| < |t''| + \varepsilon$. Indeed, otherwise, there exist $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and two sequences $((t_n^{(1)}, \dots, t_n^{(r-1)}, t'_n))$, $((t_n^{(1)}, \dots, t_n^{(r-1)}, t''_n))$ in the unit ball such that

$$\|(t_n^{(1)}, \dots, t_n^{(r-1)}, t'_n)\|_\psi < \|(t_n^{(1)}, \dots, t_n^{(r-1)}, t''_n)\|_\psi + \frac{1}{n}$$

and $|t'_n| \geq |t''_n| + \varepsilon_0$. Passing to convergent subsequences and taking limits, we have

$$\|(g^{(1)}, \dots, g^{(r-1)}, g')\|_\psi \leq \|(g^{(1)}, \dots, g^{(r-1)}, g'')\|_\psi$$

and $|g'| \geq |g''| + \varepsilon_0$ which contradicts the strict monotonicity of $\|\cdot\|_\psi$.

Thus, using Lemma 3.1, we can follow the arguments in [31, Lemma 3.3] and obtain the following result.

Lemma 3.2. *Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r be Banach spaces, $\psi \in \Psi_r$, and $T : K \rightarrow K$ a nonexpansive mapping acting on a weakly compact convex and minimal invariant subset K of a direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$. Suppose that $\text{diam } K = 1$ and $(w_n) = ((x_n^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(r)}))$ is an approximate fixed point sequence for T in K weakly converging to $(0, \dots, 0) \in K$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(r)}\| = 0$. Then for every positive integer k , there exist a sequence (ε_n) in $(0, 1)$, a subsequence (w_{n_j}) of (w_n) and a family $\{D_j^i\}_{1 \leq j \leq k, i \geq 1}$ of subsets of K (depending on k) such that the above conditions (i)-(v) are satisfied and $\|y^{(r)}\| < \frac{1}{k}$ for every $u = (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_k^i$.*

We show that the appropriate approximate fixed point sequence (w_n) exists if $M(X_i) > 1$, $i = 1, \dots, r$.

Lemma 3.3. *Let X_1, \dots, X_r be Banach spaces with $M(X_i) > 1$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$, $\psi \in \Psi_r$, and $T : K \rightarrow K$ a nonexpansive mapping acting on a weakly compact convex and minimal invariant subset K of a direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$. Suppose that $\text{diam } K = 1$ and $(w_n) = ((x_n^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(r)}))$ is an approximate fixed point sequence for T in K weakly converging to $(0, \dots, 0) \in K$. Then $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(i_0)}\| = 0$ for some $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$.*

Proof. Let $(w_n) = ((x_n^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(r)}))$ be an approximate fixed point sequence for T in K weakly converging to $(0, \dots, 0) \in K$ and suppose, contrary to our claim, that for each $i = 1, \dots, r$, $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(i)}\| > 0$. We can assume, passing to a subsequence, that

$$d_1 = \min\{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(1)}\|, \dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(r)}\|\} > 0.$$

We claim that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta_1(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that if $v \in K$ and $\|Tv - v\|_\psi < \delta_1(\varepsilon)$ then $\|v\|_\psi > 1 - \varepsilon$. Indeed, otherwise, arguing as in [10, Lemma 2], there exist $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and a sequence $(v_n) \subset K$ such that $\|Tv_n - v_n\|_\psi < \frac{1}{n}$ and $\|v_n\|_\psi \leq 1 - \varepsilon_0$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus (v_n) is an approximate fixed point sequence in K , but $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|v_n\|_\psi \leq 1 - \varepsilon_0$, which contradicts the Goebel-Karlovitz lemma since $(0, \dots, 0) \in K$.

Furthermore, since $(\mathbb{R}^r, \|\cdot\|_\psi)$ is finite dimensional and the norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ is strictly monotone, for every $\eta > 0$, there exists $\delta_2(\eta) > 0$ such that if $(t^{(1)}, \dots, t^{(r)}), (s^{(1)}, \dots, s^{(r)})$ belong to the unit ball, $|t^{(i)}| \leq |s^{(i)}|$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and $|t^{(i_0)}| < |s^{(i_0)}| - \eta$ for some i_0 , then

$$\|(t^{(1)}, \dots, t^{(r)})\|_\psi < \|(s^{(1)}, \dots, s^{(r)})\|_\psi - \delta_2(\eta).$$

Let

$$A = \inf_{d_1/6r \leq a \leq 1} \min_{1 \leq i \leq r} (1 + a - R(a, X_i))$$

and take $0 < \eta < Ad_1/3, \varepsilon < \min\{\delta_2(\eta), d_1/6\}$ (notice that $A > 0$ by Lemma 2.1). Choose $t = 1 - \frac{1}{3}d_1, \gamma < \min\{1, \delta_1(\varepsilon)\}$ and define the contraction $S_n : K \rightarrow K$ by

$$S_n x = (1 - \gamma)Tx + \gamma tw_n.$$

By the contractive mapping principle, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a unique fixed point $z_n = (y_n^{(1)}, \dots, y_n^{(r)})$ of S_n . We can assume, passing to a subsequence, that (z_n) converges weakly to $z = (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)})$ and the limits $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(i)}\|, \lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty, n \neq m} \|y_n^{(i)} - y_m^{(i)}\|$ exist for each $i = 1, \dots, r$ (see, e.g., [28]).

It is not difficult to see that

$$\|Tz_n - z_n\|_\psi \leq \gamma < \delta_1(\varepsilon) \quad (4)$$

and hence

$$\|z_n\|_\psi > 1 - \varepsilon \quad (5)$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Furthermore, for every $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|z_n - z_m\|_\psi \leq t \quad (6)$$

and from the weak lower semicontinuity of the norm,

$$\|z_n - z\|_\psi \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n - z_m\|_\psi \leq t.$$

Thus

$$\|z\|_\psi \geq \|z_n\|_\psi - \|z_n - z\|_\psi > 1 - \varepsilon - t > d_1/6$$

and, consequently, there exists $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that

$$\|y^{(i_0)}\| > d_1/6r \quad (7)$$

since, otherwise,

$$\|z\|_\psi \leq \|y^{(1)}\| + \|y^{(2)}\| + \dots + \|y^{(r)}\| \leq d_1/6.$$

Furthermore,

$$\|z_n - w_n\|_\psi \leq (1 - \gamma) \|Tz_n - Tw_n\|_\psi + (1 - \gamma) \|Tw_n - w_n\|_\psi + \gamma(1 - t) \|w_n\|_\psi$$

which gives

$$\|z_n - w_n\|_\psi \leq 1 - t + \frac{(1 - \gamma)}{\gamma} \|Tw_n - w_n\|_\psi.$$

It follows from the weak lower semicontinuity of the norm that for each $i = 1, \dots, r$,

$$\|y^{(i)}\| \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(i)} - x_n^{(i)}\| \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n - w_n\|_\psi \leq 1 - t = \frac{1}{3}d_1$$

and from the triangle inequality,

$$\|y_n^{(i)} - y^{(i)}\| \geq \|x_n^{(i)}\| - \|x_n^{(i)} - y_n^{(i)}\| - \|y^{(i)}\|.$$

Hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(i)} - y^{(i)}\| \geq \frac{1}{3}d_1 \quad (8)$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, r$. Write

$$d_2 = \lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty, n \neq m} \|y_n^{(i_0)} - y_m^{(i_0)}\|$$

and notice that

$$d_2 = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(i_0)} - y_m^{(i_0)}\| \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(i_0)} - y^{(i_0)}\| \geq \frac{1}{3}d_1$$

by (8). It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(i_0)}\| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{y_n^{(i_0)} - y^{(i_0)}}{d_2} + \frac{y^{(i_0)}}{d_2} \right\| d_2 \\ &\leq R\left(\frac{\|y^{(i_0)}\|}{d_2}, X_{i_0}\right) d_2 \leq \left(1 + \frac{\|y^{(i_0)}\|}{d_2} - A\right) d_2 \\ &\leq d_2 + \|y^{(i_0)}\| - A d_2 < d_2 + \|y^{(i_0)}\| - \eta, \end{aligned}$$

since $d_1/6r \leq \|y^{(i_0)}\|/d_2 \leq 1$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n\|_\psi &< \left\| \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(1)}\|, \dots, d_2 + \|y^{(i_0)}\|, \dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(r)}\| \right) \right\|_\psi - \delta_2(\eta) \\ &\leq \left\| \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(1)} - y^{(1)}\|, \dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n^{(r)} - y^{(r)}\| \right) \right\|_\psi \\ &\quad + \left\| \left(\|y^{(1)}\|, \dots, \|y^{(r)}\| \right) \right\|_\psi - \varepsilon \leq \lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty, n \neq m} \|z_n - z_m\|_\psi \\ &\quad + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n - w_n\|_\psi - \varepsilon \leq t + 1 - t - \varepsilon \leq 1 - \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts (5). \square

We can now formulate our main result. The proof combines the arguments of [31, Theorem 3.4] and Lemma 3.3.

Theorem 3.4. *Let X_1, \dots, X_r be Banach spaces with $M(X_i) > 1$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$, $\psi \in \Psi_r$. Then the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ has the WFPP property.*

Proof. Assume that $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ does not have WFPP. Then, there exist a weakly compact convex subset C of $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ and a nonexpansive mapping $T : C \rightarrow C$ without a fixed point. By the Kuratowski-Zorn lemma, there exists a convex and weakly compact set $K \subset C$ which is minimal invariant under T and which is not a singleton. Let $(w_n) = ((x_n^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(r)}))$ be an approximate fixed point sequence for T in K . Without loss of generality we can assume that $\text{diam } K = 1$, (w_n) converges weakly to $(0, \dots, 0) \in K$ and the limits $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty, n \neq m} \|w_n - w_m\|_\psi$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(i)}\|$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, exist. Applying Lemma 3.3 gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n^{(i_0)}\| = 0$ for some $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ and by rearrangement of Banach spaces we can assume that $i_0 = r$. Now we follow the arguments in [31]. Lemma 3.2 shows that for every positive integer k , there exist a sequence (ε_n) in $(0, 1)$, a subsequence (w_{n_j}) of (w_n) and a family $\{D_j^i\}_{1 \leq j \leq k, i \geq 1}$ of subsets of K (depending on k) such that the conditions (i)-(v) are satisfied and $\|y^{(r)}\| < \frac{1}{k}$ for every $u = (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_k^i$.

Let $C_0 = \{(0, \dots, 0)\}$ and $C_j = \text{conv}(C_{j-1} \cup T(C_{j-1}))$ for $j \geq 1$. It is not difficult to see that $\text{cl}(\bigcup_{j=1}^\infty C_j)$ is a closed convex subset of K which is invariant for T (and hence equals K). Fix $k \geq 1$ and notice that $(0, \dots, 0) \in \text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_1^i)$, because the sequence $(w_{n_j})_{j \geq 1}$ converges weakly to $(0, \dots, 0)$. Furthermore, for $j < k$,

$$T(\text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_j^i)) = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty T(D_j^i)) \subset \text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_{j+1}^i)$$

and hence, by induction on j ,

$$C_j \subset \text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_{j+1}^i) \subset \text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_k^i), \quad j < k.$$

It follows that if $(y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in C_j$ and $j < k$, then $(y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in \text{cl}(\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_k^i)$ and consequently, $\|y^{(r)}\| \leq \frac{1}{k}$. Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we have $y^{(r)} = 0$ for every $(y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(r)}) \in \text{cl}(\bigcup_{j=1}^\infty C_j) = K$. Therefore, K is a subset of $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_{r-1} \oplus \{0\})_\psi$ which is isometric to $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_{r-1})_{\psi'}$ with the strictly monotone norm $\|(x_1, \dots, x_{r-1})\|_{\psi'} = \|(x_1, \dots, x_{r-1}, 0)\|_\psi$. Repeating the above procedure $r - 1$ times, we deduce that K is isometric to some X_{j_0} , $j_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. Since $M(X_{j_0}) > 1$, T has a fixed point in K , which contradicts our assumption. \square

García Falset, Lloréns Fuster and Mazcuñan Navarro [12] introduced modulus $RW(a, X)$, which plays an important role in fixed point theory for nonexpansive mappings. For a given $a \geq 0$,

$$RW(a, X) = \sup \min \left\{ \liminf_n \|x_n + x\|, \liminf_n \|x_n - x\| \right\},$$

where the supremum is taken over all $x \in X$ with $\|x\| \leq a$ and all weakly null sequences in the unit ball B_X . Let

$$MW(X) = \sup \left\{ \frac{1+a}{RW(a, X)} : a \geq 0 \right\}.$$

It was proved in [12, Theorem 3.3] that $M(X) \geq MW(X)$ whenever B_{X^*} is w^* -sequentially compact. Since a minimal invariant set K is always separable, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 3.5. *Let X_1, \dots, X_r be Banach spaces with $MW(X_i) > 1$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$, $\psi \in \Psi_r$. Then the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ has WFPP.*

Recall that a Banach space X is uniformly nonsquare if

$$J(X) = \sup_{x, y \in S_X} \min \{\|x + y\|, \|x - y\|\} < 2.$$

Corollary 4.4 in [12] shows that if X is uniformly nonsquare, then $MW(X) > 1$. Since uniformly nonsquare spaces are reflexive, properties FPP and WFPP coincide and thus we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 3.6. *Let X_1, \dots, X_r be uniformly nonsquare Banach spaces, $\psi \in \Psi_r$. Then the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ has FPP.*

In the case $r = 2$ we have a stronger, definitive result.

Theorem 3.7. *Let X_1, X_2 be uniformly nonsquare Banach spaces, $\psi \in \Psi_2$. Then the direct sum $X_1 \oplus_\psi X_2$ has FPP.*

Proof. Kato, Sato and Tamura [19, Theorem 1] proved that $X_1 \oplus_\psi X_2$ is uniformly nonsquare iff X_1, X_2 are uniformly nonsquare and $\psi \neq \psi_1, \psi_\infty$ (see also [4]). Kato and Tamura [20, Theorem 3.6] showed that $R(X_1 \oplus_\infty X_2) < 2$ and hence $X_1 \oplus_\infty X_2$ has FPP. The case $X_1 \oplus_1 X_2$ is covered by Corollary 3.6, since the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\psi_1}$ is strictly monotone. \square

We conclude with two fixed point theorems for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings. Recall that a mapping $T : C \rightarrow C$ is said to be asymptotically nonexpansive in the intermediate sense if T is continuous and

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x, y \in C} (\|T^n x - T^n y\| - \|x - y\|) \leq 0.$$

A Banach space X is said to have the super fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings (resp. asymptotically nonexpansive mappings) if every Banach space Y which is finitely representable in X has the fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings (resp. asymptotically nonexpansive mappings).

Theorem 2.4 in [32] shows that X has the super fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings if and only if X has the super fixed point property for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in the intermediate sense. Since the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ of uniformly nonsquare spaces is stable under passing to the Banach space ultrapowers, it follows from the properties of ultrapowers and Corollary 3.6 (resp. Theorem 3.7) that $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm (resp. $X_1 \oplus_\psi X_2$ with any monotone norm) has the super fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings and, consequently, for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in the intermediate sense. Thus we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.8. *Let X_1, \dots, X_r be uniformly nonsquare Banach spaces, $\psi \in \Psi_r$. Then the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ has the (super) fixed point property for asymptotically nonexpansive*

mappings in the intermediate sense. The assumption about the strict monotonicity of the norm can be dropped if $r = 2$.

Recall that Theorem 2.3 in [30] shows that the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ of uniformly noncreasy spaces with a strictly monotone norm has FPP. Since uniformly noncreasy spaces are stable under passing to the Banach space ultrapowers (see [25]), the conclusion of Theorem 3.8 is also valid in this case.

Theorem 3.9. *Let X_1, \dots, X_r be uniformly noncreasy Banach spaces, $\psi \in \Psi_r$. Then the direct sum $(X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r)_\psi$ with a strictly monotone norm $\|\cdot\|_\psi$ has the super fixed point property for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in the intermediate sense.*

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ANDRZEJ WIŚNICKI, INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, MARIA CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA UNIVERSITY, 20-031 LUBLIN, POLAND

E-mail address: awisnic@hektor.umcs.lublin.pl